Argonne NATIONAL LABORATORY

Improving I/O Forwarding Throughput with Data Compression

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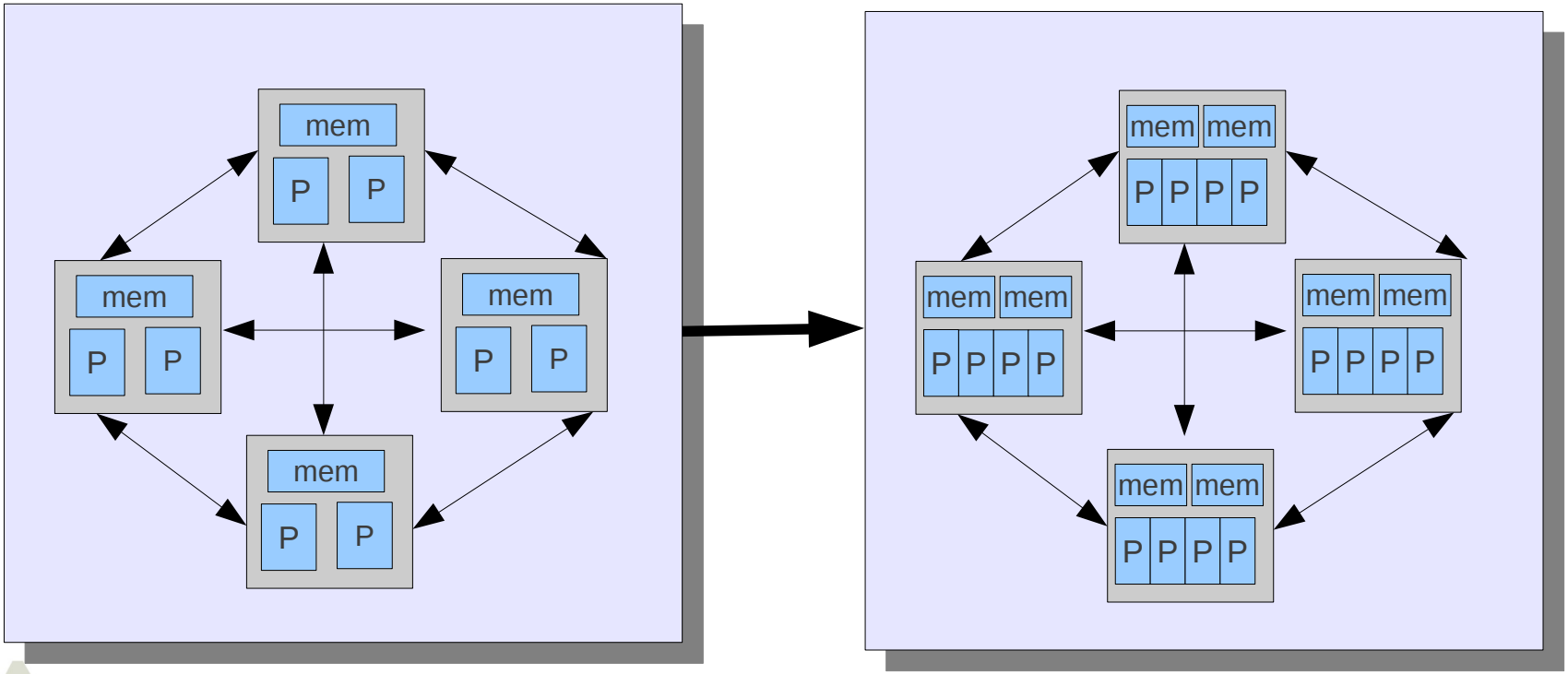
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Overview

- Overview of the need for I/O enhancements in cluster computing
- Discussion of related work
- A brief introduction to I/O forwarding and IOFSL
- Performance testing of various compressions in the I/O forwarding layer

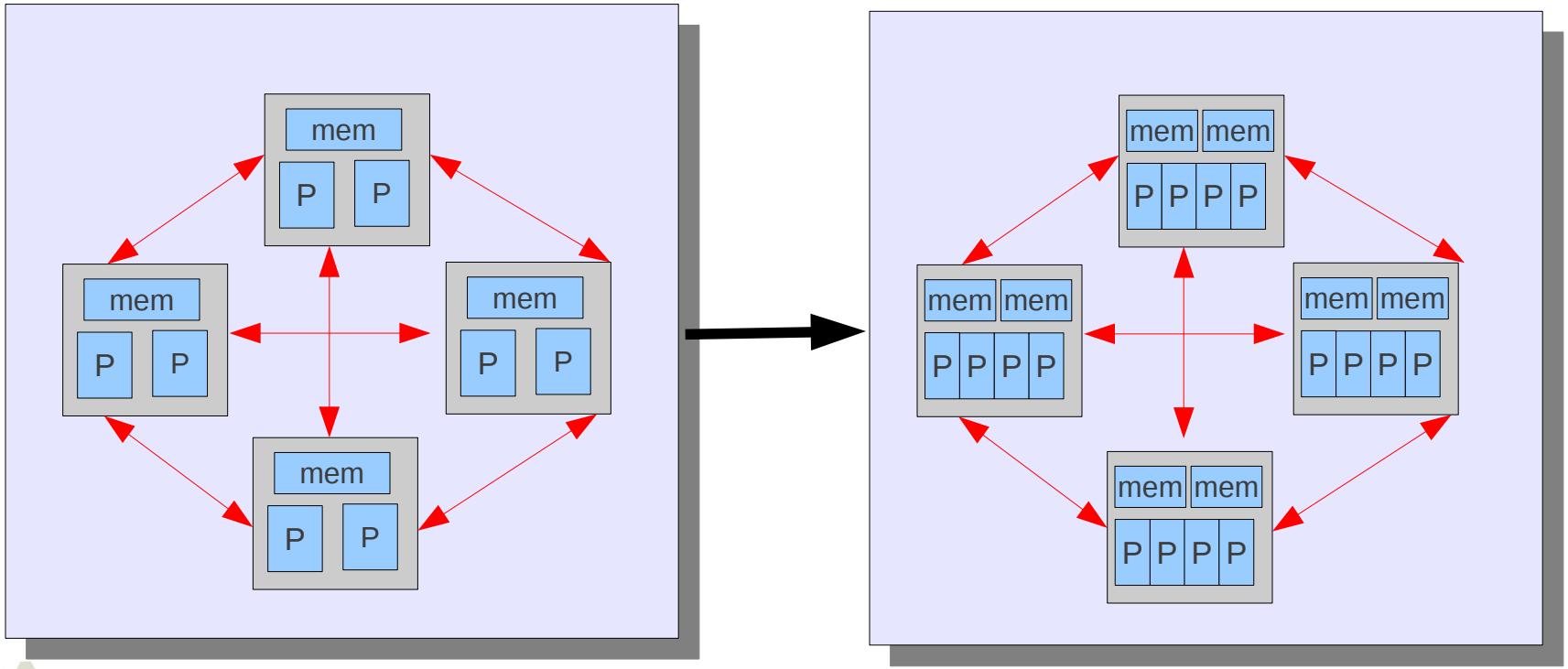
Why are I/O optimizations needed?

- Computational power and memory have been increasing at a fast pace with every generation of supercomputer
- This means faster cores, more cores, and more memory



Why are I/O optimizations needed?

- Interconnects, however, have not been increasing at the same rate as core computation resources.



Why are I/O optimizations needed?

- An example of the divergence between interconnect bandwidth and node computation can be see when comparing Blue Gene/L and Blue Gene/P Nodes

Machine	Interconnect Bandwidth	Node Computation	Ratio Comp /Band
Blue Gene/L	2.1 GB/Sec	2.8 GF/Sec	1.3:1
Blue Gene/P	5.1 GB/Sec	13.7 GF/Sec	2.68:1

Why are I/O optimizations needed?

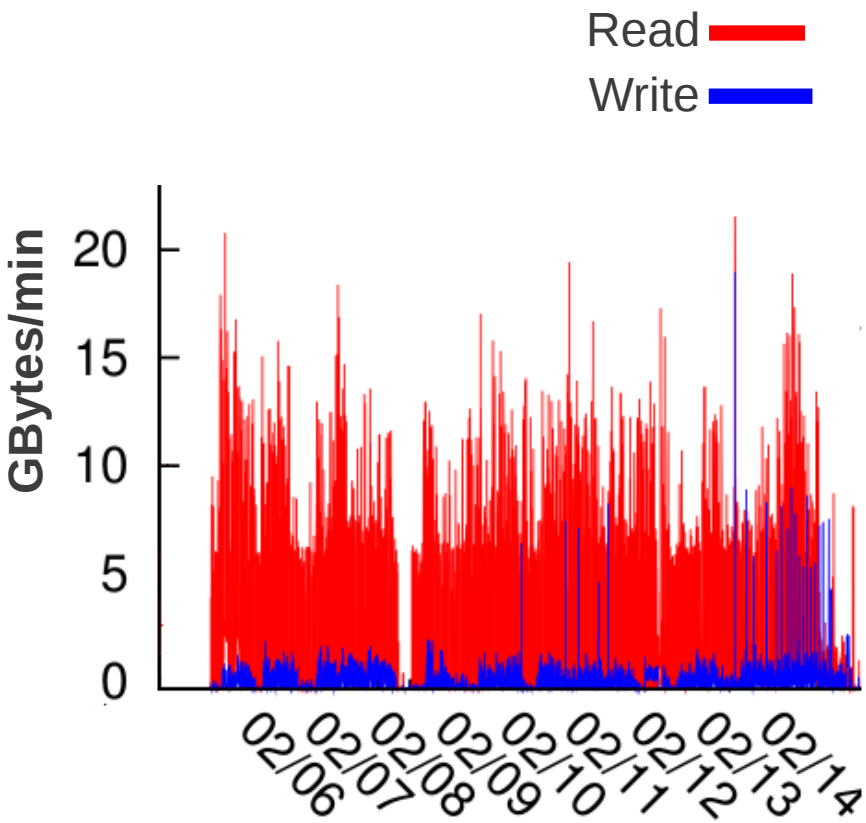
- This divergence can cause serious performance issues with file I/O operations.
- Our goal was to find methods to reduce the overall transfer size to alleviate the bandwidth pressures on file I/O operations.
- Specifically we are looking at using I/O compressions in the I/O forwarding layer.

Related Work

- Wireless network compression of network traffic [Dong 2009]
- MapReduce cluster energy efficiency using I/O Compression [Chen 2010]
- High-Throughput data compression for cloud storage [Nicolae 2011]

Brief introduction to HPC I/O

- HPC I/O generates large amounts of data
- As computation workload increases, so does I/O data requirements
- High data rates are required to keep pace with high disk I/O request rates



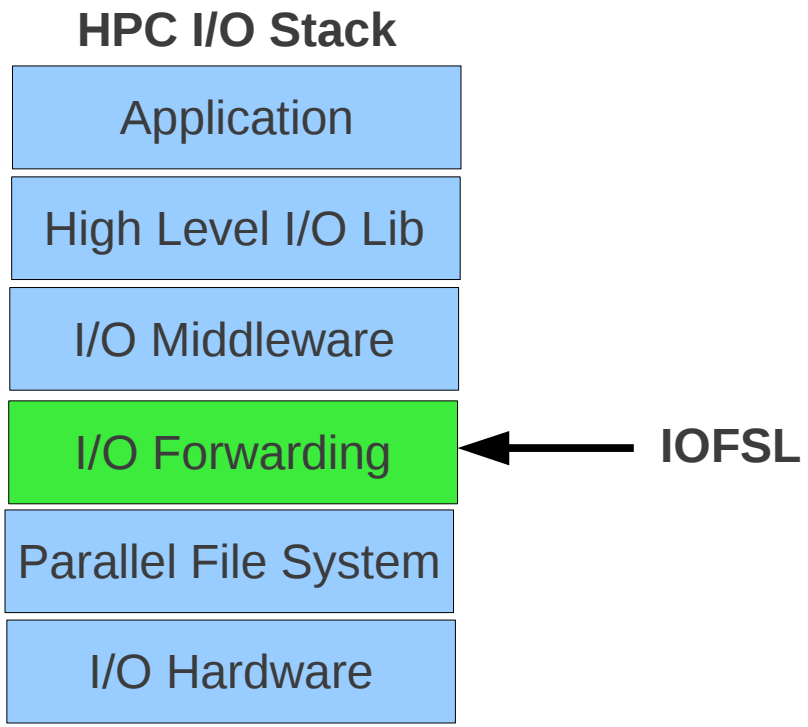
Blue Gene/P I/O transfer rate (per minute) [Carns 2011]

Brief introduction to HPC I/O

- Obtaining high I/O throughput requires a highly optimized I/O framework
- Some optimization techniques already exists (e.g. collective I/O, subfiling, etc)
- Current optimizations may not be enough to keep pace with increasing computation workloads

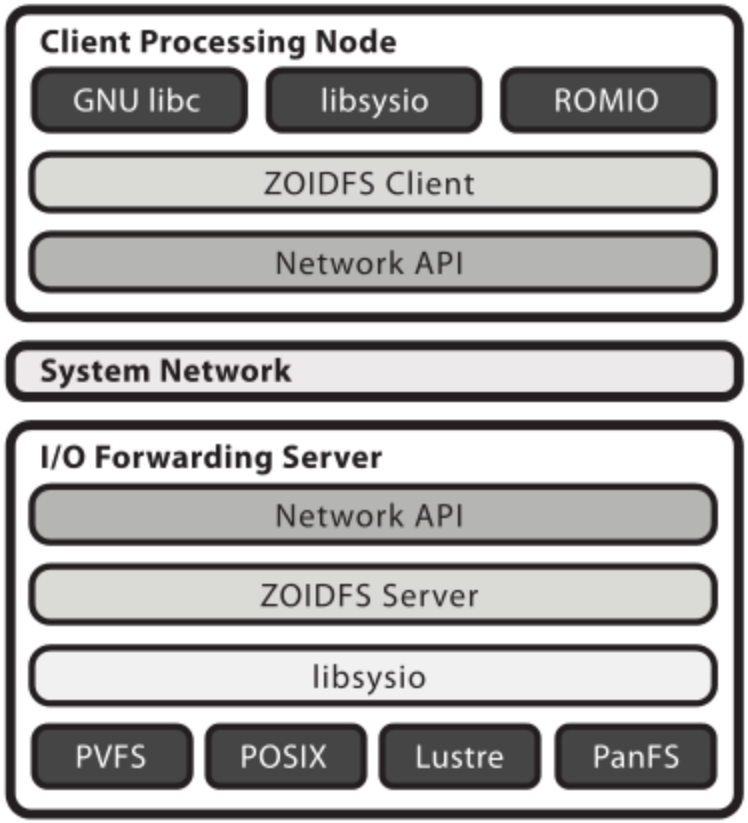
I/O Compression

- An existing I/O middleware project (I/O Forwarding Scalability Layer, IOFSL) was used to experiment with I/O compression



IOFSL

- IOFSL is an existing I/O forwarding implementation developed at ANL in collaboration with ORNL, SNL, and LANL
- Compressed transfers are an extension of this framework
- Compression was implemented internally to allow for client applications



[Ali 2009]

Compression

- Only generic compressions were chosen for testing
- Compressions requiring knowledge of the dataset type (e.g. floating point compression) were not implemented.

Compression	Throughput	Output Size	CPU Overhead
Bzip2	Low	Small	High
Gzip	Moderate	Medium	Moderate
LZO	High	Large	Low
No Compression	Highest	Largest	None

Compression Implementation

- Compression and decompression are done on the fly
- Two different methods were implemented for message compression
  - Block style compression
    - Supports compressions without own internal blocking scheme (LZO)
  - Full message compression
    - Compressions with internal blocking (Gzip, Bzip2)

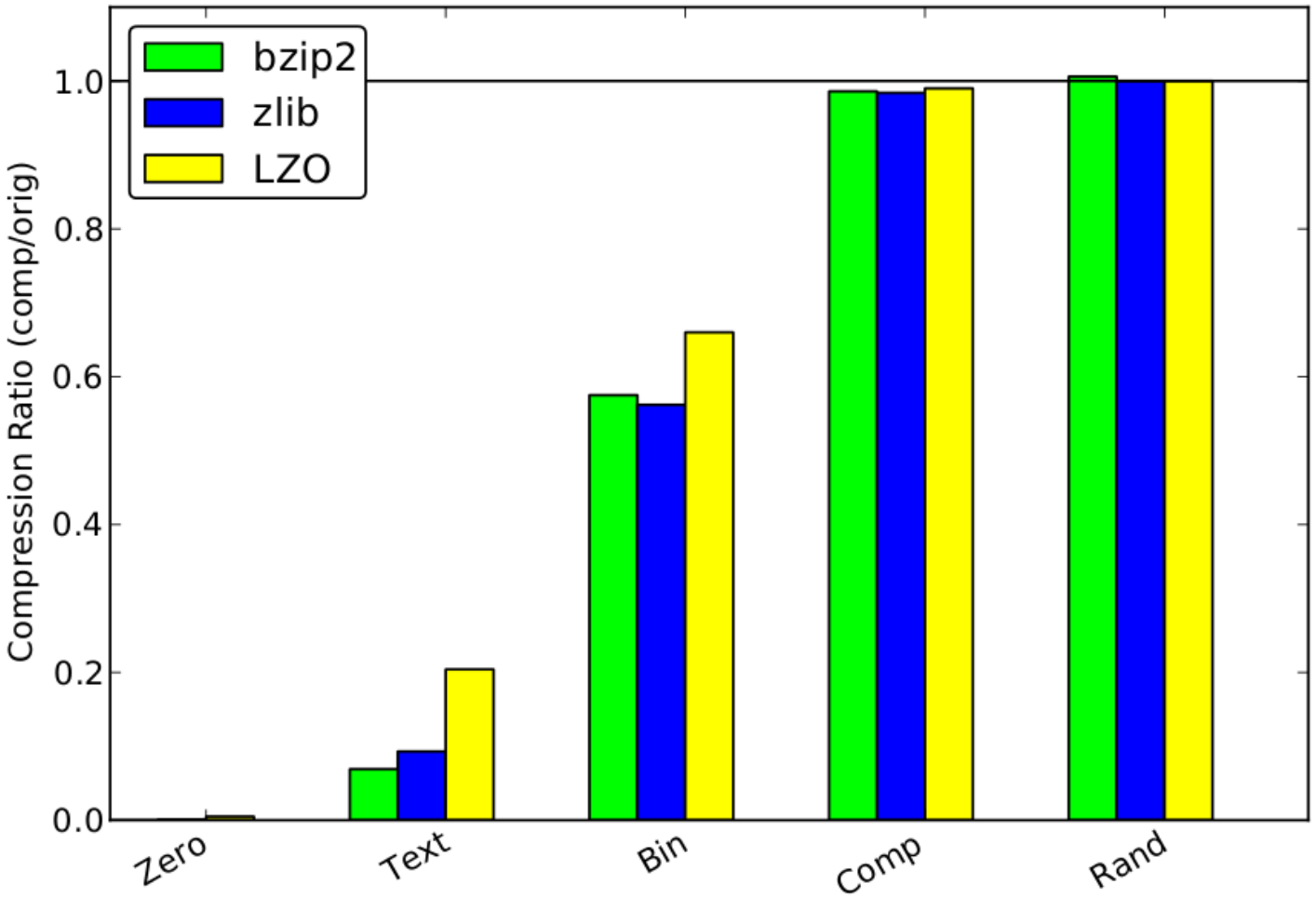
Results

- All testing was done on a Nehalem-based cluster. With data written to memory and client counts between 8 and 256 clients per forwarder.
- Testing was done on two different interconnects (1 Gbit Ethernet and 40 Gbit Infiniband)
- Testing was done using a synthetic benchmark with a variety of datasets.

Datasets

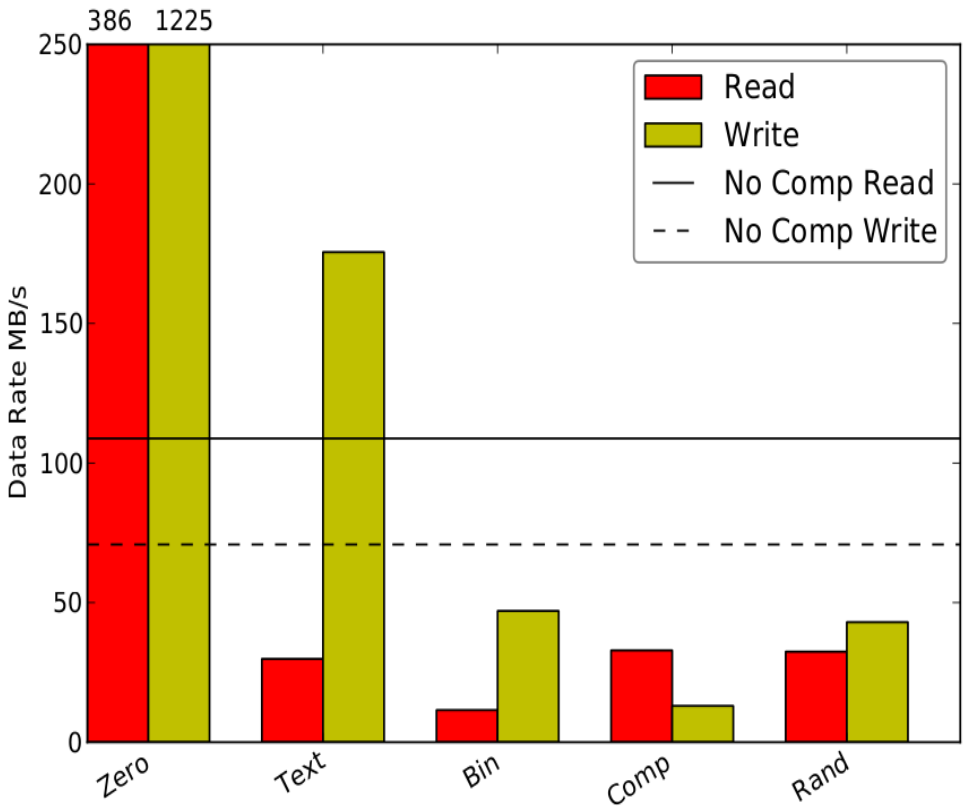
Name	Description	Format	Source
Zero	Null Data	Binary	/dev/zero
Text	Nucleotide Data	Text	European Nucleotide Archive
Bin	Air / Sea Flux Data	Binary	NCAR
Compressed	Tropospheric Data	GRIB2	NCAR
Random	Random Data	Binary	/dev/random

Dataset Compression Ratio



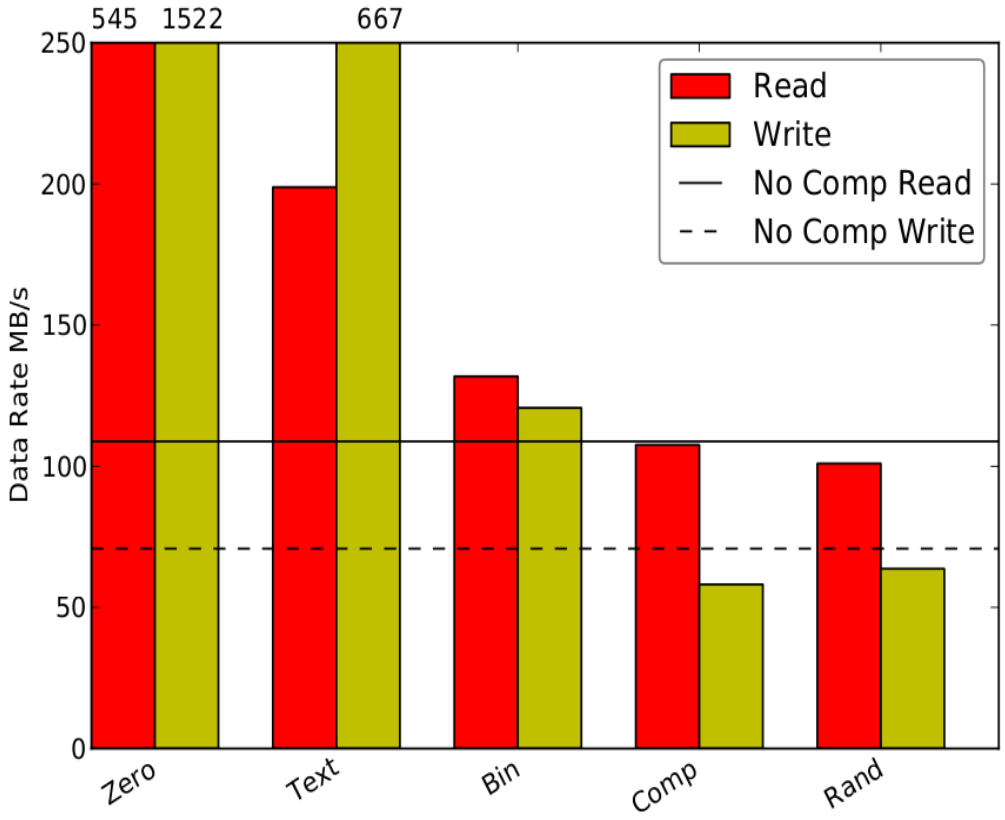
Bzip2 Ethernet

- Worst performing on both Ethernet and IB
- Only when using the most compressible datasets is write performance improved



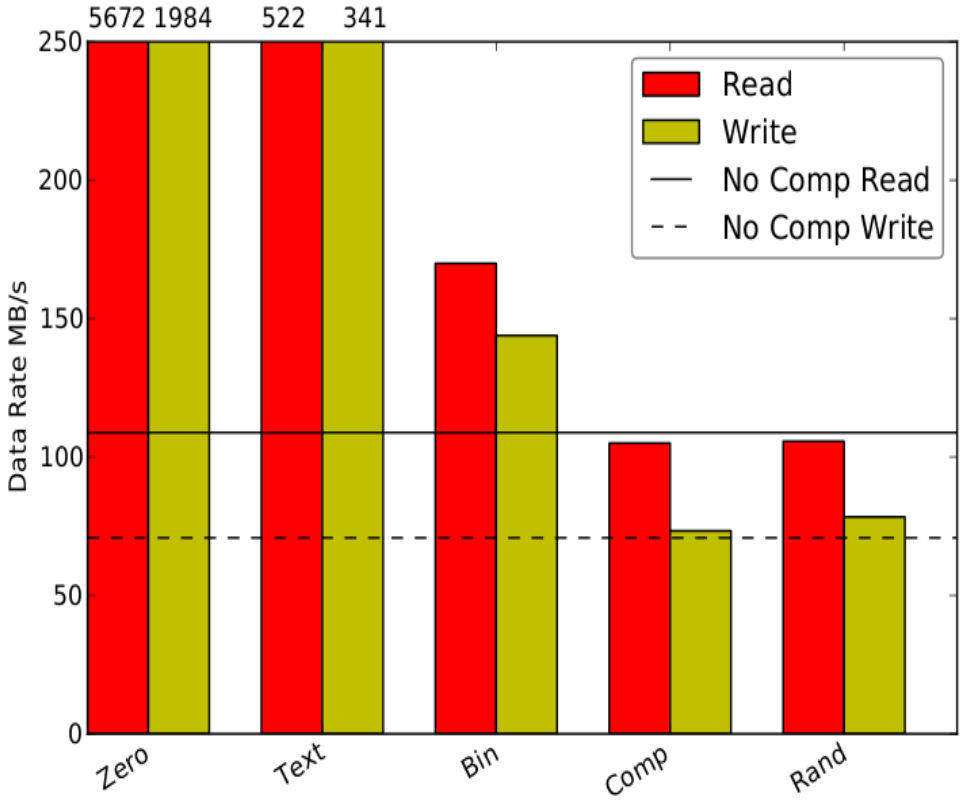
Gzip on Ethernet

- Decent performance for compressible datasets
- Uncompressible datasets show slight degradation in write performance



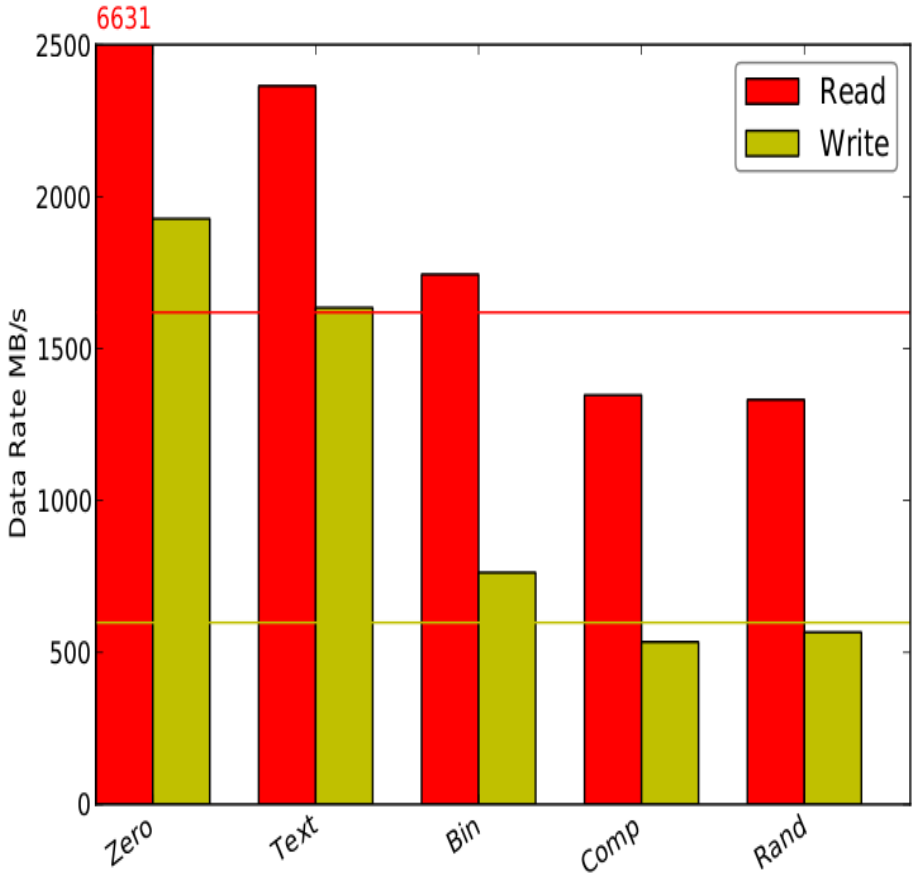
LZO on Ethernet

- Fastest rates of compression
- In cases where the file does not compress, performance is about equal to the no-compressed read/write



LZO on Infiniband

- Tested to show a case where congestion is not a factor for transfer
- For writes, compression shows positive effect on throughput
- Reads show a decrease in throughput for data that is not compressible



Result Overview

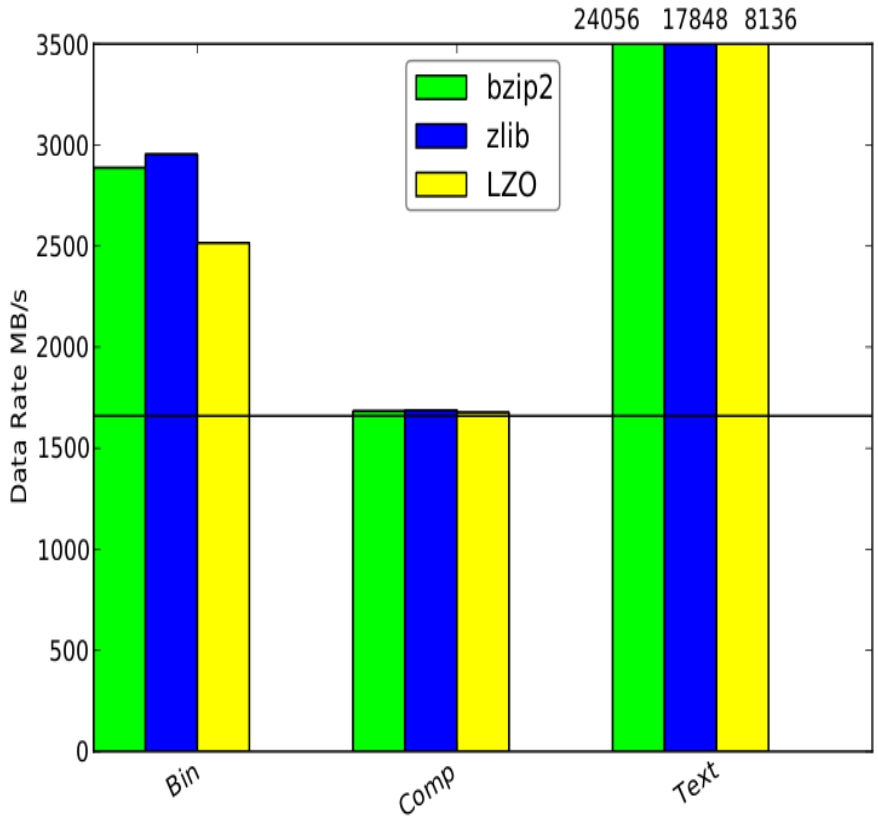
- LZO is by far the fastest compression tested
- Low complexity compressions (such as LZO) can produce faster transfer rates on bandwidth-limited connections (and faster connections using data with a high compression ratio)
- High complexity compressions (Bzip2) show drastic performance degradation, especially on non saturated high speed connections

Future Work

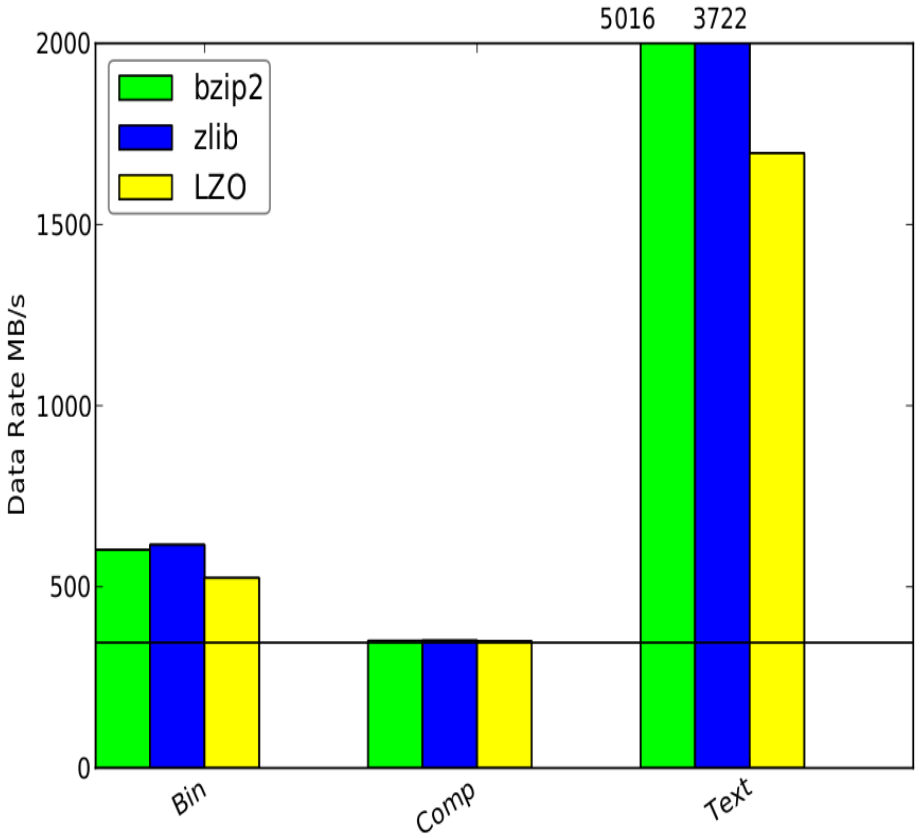
- Implementation of specialized compressions, such as floating point compression, which could result in drastically increased performance
- Storing data compressed on the file system instead of decoding it on the I/O Forwarder
- Adaptive compression techniques which would enable or disable compression of a particular block depending on whether or not it compressed well
- Testing with hardware compression

Hypothetical Hardware Compression Data Rates

Read Hardware Compression



Write Hardware Compression



Acknowledgements

- IOFSL Team @ Argonne
  - Dries Kimpe
  - Jason Cope
  - Kamil Iskra
  - Rob Ross
- Other Collaborators
  - Christina Patrick (Penn State University)
- Supported by DOE Office of Science and NNSA

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Questions?

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